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M. W. YOUNG
Editor

W. M. LYON,
Business Manager

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909.

The Northern Normal school at Marquette will shortly open a domestic science department. The instruction will be very useful to prospective teachers who happen to become wives.

What a pathetic ending to a grand ring career was that defeat of Bob Fitzsimmons Monday at the hands of a fighter old Fitz could have linked with one hand in his palm days! No greater boxer than Fitzsimmons ever lived. His hard punches, ring generalship, cleverness and ability to take punishment humbled many a good fighter. It's too bad he had to wind up the way he did.

Mexico's attitude in this Zelaya matter should not be misunderstood. Mexico is not harboring the tyrant and protecting him from possible punishment at the hands of the United States. Mexico has formally accepted responsibility for Zelaya's person, and agreed to prevent his return to Nicaragua. The status of the ex-president in Mexico is virtually that of a prisoner. The United States took no steps to prevent the escape of Zelaya from Nicaragua although it easily could have done so. The state department knows it can get Zelaya if it wants him.

The most pitiable feature of war is the hardship it imposes upon the innocent. Boys have fought most of the world's battles for causes of which they knew nothing at all. The prisoners brought into Bama by Estrada's men, after the battle of December 19, were youths in ragged half-starved and utterly waxy. The unmerciful Zelaya had impressed some and misled others. These little men had no concern whatever in the outcome. For the matter of fact, the larger percent of the armies of history could not have told why they took the field. "War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at," as Mr. Shakespeare knew.

Mr. Osborn is endeavoring to make it clear that he is not interested himself in the politics of the congressional contest that is framing up in this district, nor yet in the contest for the Marquette collectorship. Knowledge of Mr. Osborn's political opinions ought to be enough to assure that he would make no such mistake as to be involved by either of these actions. The report that he had visited President Taft in behalf of one of the candidates for the collectorship was conceived in malice, with a definite purpose of endeavoring to injure him. The idea that he is

showing, or will show, any preference between the candidates for congress in this district is too preposterous to merit serious consideration. It is grossly unfair to Mr. Osborn to question or misrepresent him on these points.—Mining Journal.

One of the things upon which congress is expected by some to take action during the current winter is that of consolidating the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics, both of which are now located in the Department of Commerce and Labor. This consolidation is an old project that has been talked of for a good while and is one of the matters that Secretary Nagel has latterly revived and presented for action. Mr. Nagel went so far as to get from the president an indorsement in the annual message, where Mr. Taft said: "I request congressional authority to enable the secretary of commerce and labor to unite the bureaus of manufactures and statistics. This was recommended by a competent committee appointed in the previous administration for the purpose of suggesting changes in the interest of economy and efficiency and is requested by the secretary."

FREDERIC REMINGTON.
There will be genuine regret among all who admire his splendid work over the passing of Frederic Remington, the artist. Remington's pictures dealing as they do with real people, men of our western plains, western army men and Indians, have the charm of reality about them which appeals to our patriotism, arouses pride in things distinctly American, gives us a true insight into western life and brings to light the sterling qualities of the men of the plains. Remington had the touch of a master and the excellence, freshness, breezy tone and sympathy of his sketches won for him instant success. He did much to bring out the good in the army and bring it closer to the hearts of the people. Remington drew his pictures from living subjects and knew their ways and he put touches on his work that brought out the best and noblest side of their natures. Not only as an artist did Remington give his bits of the West to an outside world, but as an author as well. His book, "Pony Tracks," dedicated to the "boys who rode the ponies that made the tracks," was received with high approval. As a sculptor, too, Remington, was known. His bit, "The Bronco Buster," has won especial praise.

GOOD UNDERTONE EXISTS.
This is the season of the year when many concerns are engaged in making fresh plans for the future, and speculative attention is generally directed in consequence, says Henry Clevins. A good undertone exists and a hopeful feeling is shown regarding the future. Railroads are doing a large traffic, and the volume of business is generally up to the pre-war level, and in some cases is in excess. The country now feels the stimulus of agricultural prosperity. Everyone is familiar with the fact that Western farmers and Southern planters have been receiving phenomenally high prices for their products this year, enabling them to be liberal purchasers of clothing and household goods, not to speak of such luxuries as pianos, talking machines, pianolas, automobiles, etc. Not a few farmers, instead of buying more land, are making investments in securities through their surplus funds, a condition of affairs which will eventually promote the floating of all sorts of questionable schemes intended to entice the inexperienced.

Prosperity of the farmer is naturally followed, though in a less degree, by the activity in industrial circles. All our large plants are busily running on full time and over, and labor is well employed. In commercial circles there is a corresponding degree of activity, and the only classes who are not sharing in the benefits are those with fixed incomes and those whose work is of a professional nature. The latter, however, did not suffer during the panic, but often benefited thereby in a reduced cost of living, so cannot seriously complain. But those who took the brunt of the disaster should now have an opportunity of averting up. Labor is showing much unrest and making demands for higher wages in order to share the improvement, often forgetting that it took little of the loss which followed the panic. While it is satisfactory to record a generally active state of business, it should not be overlooked that the benefits of such activity have not been fairly distributed. Its advantages have largely gone to certain organized classes, who should now be content to see the unorganized get a share before demanding more for themselves.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1811—Funeral in Richmond, Va., of the scores who perished in the burning of the Richmond Theater.
1814—The British made an attack upon the position held by Gen. Jackson for the defense of New Orleans, and retired after a contest of about seven hours.
1827—Ward McAllister, who became the arbiter of New York society, born in Savannah, Ga. Died in New York, Jan. 31, 1895.
1832—John C. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency of the United States.
1841—Gas first used for illuminating purposes in Toronto.
1846—Iowa admitted to the Union.
1862—Van Buren, Ark., captured by the Federals under Gen. Blunt.
1865—Celebration of the 800th anniversary of the foundation of Westminster Abbey.
1879—Wilson Lumpkin, seventeenth governor of Georgia and U. S. senator, died at Athens, Ga. Born in Virginia in 1783.
1890—Captain Wallace and several soldiers killed in a fight with Sioux Indians in South Dakota.

"THIS IS MY 51ST BIRTHDAY."

Samuel Henry Piles, United States senator from the State of Washington, was born in Livingston County, Kentucky, December 28, 1858, and received his education in private schools in his native state. In 1882, three years after he was admitted to the bar, he removed to the Territory of Washington and began the practice of law in the town of Snohomish. In 1888, after a brief residence in Spokane, he removed to Seattle, where he has since resided. In 1887 and 1888 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Seattle, which was the only public office he held until his election to the United States senate as the Republican candidate in 1905. Senator Piles is expected to be a candidate for re-election when his term expires a year hence.

UPPER PENINSULA

Escanaba's Postmaster Reappointed.
H. W. Coburn, postmaster at Escanaba, has received word from Washington, informing him of his re-appointment to the position which he now holds. While the appointment was not unexpected, it is nevertheless a Christmas gift which is highly valued. Mr. Coburn received word several days ago from Congressman Young that his name had been proposed, but it was not until late last week that he was informed that President Taft had forwarded the nomination to the senate and it had been confirmed.

Aged Judge Severely Injured.
Martin Vandenberg, of Menominee, one of the best known justices of the peace in this part of the northwest, lies at his home suffering from serious injuries as the result of a fall down the stairs of the Kreuz building while on the way home from his office. While leaving the building in the evening he slipped on the steps, which were wet with snow, and fell for some distance. He was rendered unconscious. Mr. Vandenberg is seventy-seven years old. He began the administration of justice in the early days of the city and has been at it ever since. He gained notoriety some years ago by offering trading stamps to couples who went to him to be married.

Logging Conditions Excellent.
The loggers are happy and busy at present and many railways and logging stations are piled high with timber awaiting shipment by railroad. Special logging trains are in commission on the Wisconsin and Michigan and St. Paul roads and between one and two hundred cars are arriving at Marinette daily. Indications are that the traffic will exceed that of any previous year. The season has been ideal for the loggers, according to men who have visited the lumber woods. The cold weather, from the water holes and the snow has provided ideal sleighing. The rigid temperature has permitted the crews to get the ice roads in excellent condition and it is believed that with the fine start the records of the last several years in the amount of timber put in will be greatly exceeded. The woodmen are hoping that the snowfall from now on will be light. They have enough of the "beautiful" now. The snow is especially valuable in the operations of the small loggers who do not go to the expense and work of putting in ice roads. Logs are being unloaded in large quantities at the N. Ludington and the Sawyer-Goodman mills at Marinette. The No. 1 mill of the latter company is the only one running at present, but the No. 2 plant and the new mill of the N. Ludington company will be started Jan. 1 and the three plants will operate continually all winter.

Insurance Company Offers Reward.
H. K. Miller, general agent of New York, publishes the following in the Mackinac county papers: "Five Hundred Dollars Reward—The National Board of Fire Underwriters hereby offers the above reward for the detection, conviction and punishment of the party or parties who may on trial be found by the court guilty of the crime of incendiarism or arson in firing the lumber yard of the Hudson Lumber company at Garnet the 6th of November, 1909. This reward expires by limitation in one year from date, and all liability under it shall then cease unless otherwise ordered by the executive committee. The said reward will be paid only on due proof furnished the said committee, as required by its rules, of the conviction of the criminal or criminals of the crime of incendiarism or arson, or of their incarceration under the final sentence of the court. This reward, however, will not be paid to any officer or salaried employee of an insurance company, nor to any police officer, nor any public official."

Philippine Forests.

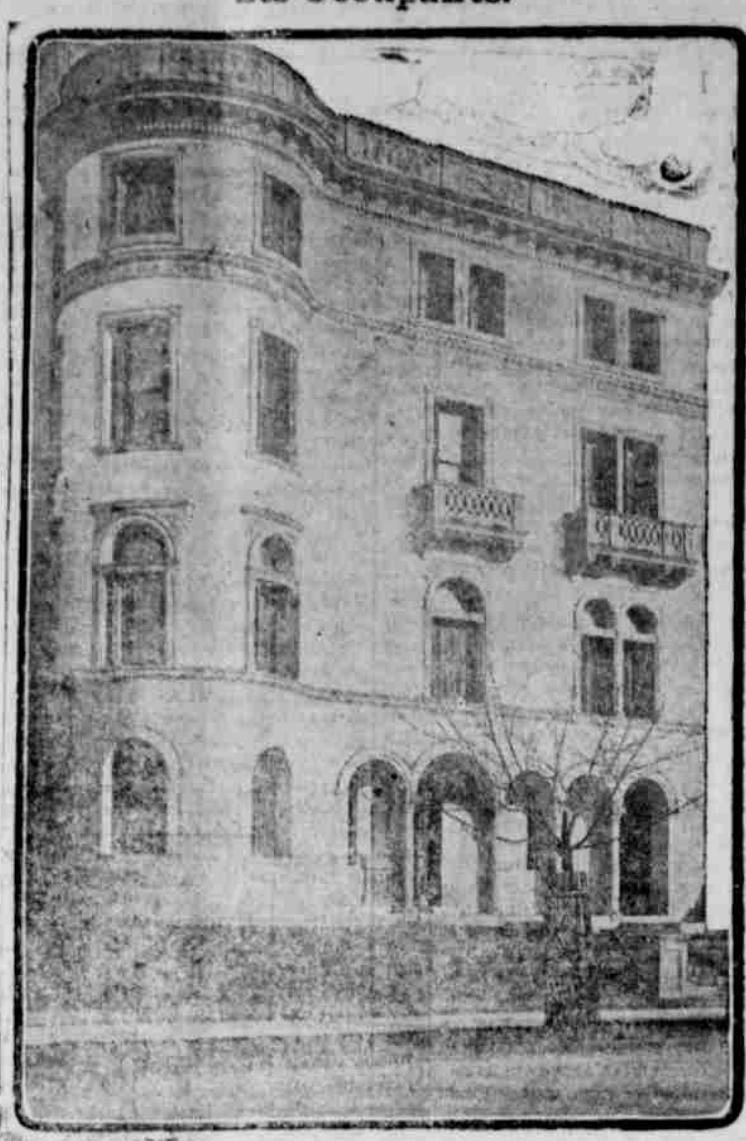
The virgin forest area of the Philippines is approximately forty thousand square miles, or one-third of the total area, reports the Philippine bureau of forestry. The forests are of five kinds, dipterocarp, molave, mangrove, pine and mountain top. The stand of merchantable timber is more than 200,000,000,000 feet; board measure—a vast reserve of wealth for the future.

Run-Down?

Tone the nerves, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and get a fresh grip on health by taking

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Chinese Legation at Washington and Its Occupants.



IN CENTER, NEW CHINESE MINISTER'S WIFE, MRS. CHANG YIM TANG, AND HER TWO CHARMING DAUGHTERS.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Accompanied by 50 attaches, secretaries and students and carrying with them 450 trunks, the family of the new Chinese minister has taken possession of social Washington. Mrs. Chang Yim Tang, wife of China's latest diplomat, the successor of Wu Ting Fang, clad in her Oriental silks makes a striking appearance at the embassy. She is rather slight in stature, but possesses a keen, bright, laughing eye. Her two daughters, just in their teens, speak English fluently and usually dress in the latest European styles. This picture, however, happily shows them in their native costume. Accompanying the new minister, among others who are to study in America, were the three daughters of the special Chinese envoy, Tang Shao Yi, who visited Washington last winter. Altogether the Chinese legation is a most happy family and the receptions there this winter are sure to be popular and well attended.

FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

SOME ORDINARY FACTS, NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

No one can enter or leave Russia without a passport.
Most of Cuba's rural population are housed in cabins constructed entirely of palm-leaves.
France has established a high school for aeronauts.
In France, the prime minister is more powerful than the president.
Germany is progressing more rapidly in naval strength than any other country in the world.
Regular theatrical performances are given every year in France in huge, ruined theaters built by the Romans.
Throughout southern Europe, chestnuts are a staple food-product rivaling potatoes in value and quantity.
French farm-laborers are often engaged at the rate of sixty dollars a year.
It has been estimated that there are fewer than a hundred wooden dwelling-houses throughout all France. Stone and plaster are the usual materials.
The coal trade in Paris is almost monopolized by natives of the single province of Auvergne.
Young cuttlefish, dried in oil, are regarded as a great delicacy in all Mediterranean countries.
In London streets, the rule is not "turn to the right" but "turn to the left."
In continental cities, it is quite common for a passenger in a street-car to give a small tip to the conductor, receiving in return a deferential salute.
In France, 1,600 bees weigh a pound, but the wild bees of Russia are so light that 5,000 go to a pound.
Canada receives three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year from her canals.
Birmingham turns out four thousand miles of wire a week.
Last year Argentina sent three million five hundred and seventy-five thousand hundred-weight of beef to England alone.
Bribery was formerly punished in England by death.
The government of Greece is centered in one chamber—the Boule—which consists of two hundred, and thirty-five paid members, who are elected by adult manhood suffrage for four years. These members must be at least thirty years of age.
In the event of invasion England could raise an army of over five hundred thousand men and nine hundred guns. The mobilization of this force would take some weeks.
In 1908 the Netherlands, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand sent to England some four million two hundred and fifty-two thousand hundred-weight of mutton.
Between January and June one hundred and fifty thousand live cattle were landed in England from the United States.
Excluding Orkney and the Shetland Islands, Scotland has about five thousand and seven hundred policemen.
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is entitled to receive a royal salute from the forts and batteries within his viceroyalty.
The French army costs one hundred and forty million dollars a year, equal to two hundred and forty dollars a man.
Switzerland has over eighty co-operative cattle associations, besides joint-stock dairies in every village.
Births of English children used to be traced, a duke, one hundred and fifty dollars, and "a common person" fifty cents.
There are more outbreaks of fire in London on Saturday than any other day.
The Bank of France is owned by twenty-eight thousand two hundred

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Home of the U. S. Consul at Managua



This building was in the very heart of the recent riots at Managua, the member of the United States delegation. The rioters were

shareholders.
Every petition to the British Parliament must be in the form of a prayer.
In France people can insure against halitosis.
Of two hundred and four thousand postoffice employees in England, forty-four thousand are females.
For inventing the spinning-jenny in 1767, James Hargreaves, of Blackburn, was expelled from the country.
A sturgeon weighing two hundred pounds will give forty pounds of Russian caviar.
In Scotland, there are thirty-three county councils.
Palm-trees live two hundred and fifty years.
In Lapland, reindeer are usually worth about seven dollars each.

ODD FACTS ABOUT ANIMALS.

The bird of Minerva, the emblem of wisdom among the Greeks, was the horned owl.
Audubon records a flight of passenger-pigeons along the Ohio which completely darkened the sky for three entire days.
A swallow's flight is generally at the rate of ninety-two miles an hour. The crow makes about twenty-five miles an hour.
It used to be thought that all-white cats with blue eyes were deaf.
An oyster three months old is the size of a quarter.
Fourteen thousand full-grown oysters go to a ton.
A pig has lived one hundred and sixty days without food.
Silk-worms consuming seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds of mulberry leaves, will produce seventy pounds of cocoons; one hundred pounds of cocoons give eight and one-half pounds of spun silk.
The wings of a gnat vibrate at the rate of fifteen thousand times a second, this observation having been recorded, through the use of an ingenious musical instrument.
Dr. Townson, a British scientist, kept a pet frog to guard his desert from flies.
The last recorded specimen of a living dodo was captured in Mauritius in 1598. It died on board ship while being taken to Holland.
A Student of Human Nature.
"That was a pretty harsh note Mr. Clichee sent you." "Yes," answered the debonnaire debtor. "But he didn't mean most of it. He has just employed a new stenographer. When he dictated that letter he was shouting off."

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- One Conover Piano, was \$500, very slightly shopworn, never been used. Will sell for \$425.
- One \$500 Euphonium Player Piano, case slightly damaged, does not show, \$425.
- One \$750 Inger-Player, new, at \$675.
- One \$400 Kingsbury case marred, for \$300.
- One \$340 Wellington, case marred, for \$265.
- One \$300 Smith and Barnes, taken in exchange for \$198.
- One \$450 Mathushek, square, in good condition, for \$75.
- A beautiful display of organs from \$15 to \$72.

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